



## For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.  
No. 63, Queen's Road East,  
(OPPOSITE THE COMMISSIONER),  
ARE NOW LANDING  
FROM AMERICA.  
CALIFORNIA

C RACKER  
COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 6 lb  
tins, and loose.  
Soda BISCUITS.  
Assorted BISCUITS.

Small HOMINY.  
Cracked WHEAT.

OATMEAL

CORNMEAL

TOPCAN BUTTER.  
Apple BUTTER.  
Eastern and California CHEESE.  
CODEFISH, Bonchon.  
Prime HAMS and BACON.  
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.  
Faulty BEEF, 35 lb. cans.  
Best Ideal SALMON in 5 lb. cans.  
Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 2½ lb. cans.  
Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.  
Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage  
MEAT.  
Stuffed PEPPERS.  
Assorted SOUPS.

Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted  
MEATS.

Lunch HAM.

Lunus' TONGUES.

Clam CHOWDER.

Fresh OREGON SALMON.

Dried APPLES.

TOMATOES.

SUCOTASH.

Maple SYRUP.

Golden SYRUP.

LOBSTERS.

OYSTERS.

HONEY.

Assorted JELLIES.

Green CORN.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

400 lb. Capacity.

600 lb. "

900 lb. "

1,200 lb. "

CORN BROOMS.  
OFFICE HIGH CHAIRS.

AXES and HATCHETS.

AGATE IRON WARE.

WAFFLE IRONS.

SMOOTHING IRONS.

PAINTS and OILS.

TALLOW and TAR.

VARNISHES.

DEVOE'S NONPARIEL  
BRILLIANT  
KEROSENE OIL,  
150° test.

Ex-late Arrivals from  
ENGLAND.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
S T O R E S,  
including:

CHRISTMAS CAKES.

PLUM PUDDINGS.

MINCemeAT.

ALMONDS and RAISINS.

Crystallized FRUITS.

TEYSONE'S DESSERT FRUITS.

Pudding RAISINS.

Lanto CURRANTS.

Fine YORK HAMS.

PICNIC TONGUES.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

SAVORY PATES.

FRENCH PLUMS.

BROWN.

INFANTS FOOD.

CORN FLOUR.

SPARTAN  
COOKING STOVES.

HITCHCOCK HOUSE LAMP.  
PERFECTION STUDENT LAMP.

CLARETS—  
CHATEAU MARGAUX.

CHATEAU LA TOUR, pints & quarts.

1829 GRAVES.

BREAKFAST CLARET, "

SHERRIES & PORT—  
SAUCONY'S MANZANILLA & AMON-

TILLADO.

SAUCONY'S OLD INVALID PORT

(1845).

HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.—

1 and 3-4 oz. HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

BURG DUCOURT & CO.'S BRANDY.

FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.

BOOD'S OLD TOM.

E. & J. BURKE'S IRISH WHISKY.

RONSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

NOILLY PRAT & CO.'S VERMOUTH.

CHABRÉE'S GINGER BRANDY.

EASTERN CIDER.

CHARTREUSE.

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA, HOKER'S and ORANGE

BITTERS.

&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and

SAUNDERS, pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &

J. BURKE, pints and quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the

Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogheads.

SPECIALLY SELECTED

C I G A R S.

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in

5 catty Boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

MILNER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF  
SAFES, CASH and PAPER

BOXES, at Manufacturer's Prices

Hongkong, December 1, 1883.

1043

## Mails.



MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.  
STEAM TO NAGASAKI AND KOBE;  
VIA INLAND SEA.  
(Taking Cargo and Passengers for YOKO-  
HAMA.)

THE S.S. TAKACHIBO MARU, Capt.  
No. 2, due here on or about the  
14th Instant, will be despatched as above  
on FRIDAY, the 18th January, at 4 p.m.  
Cargo received on board and Parcels at  
the Office up to 1 p.m. of day of sailing.  
No Bill of Lading signed under \$2

Freight, or  
Chains must be settled on board  
before delivery is taken, otherwise they  
will not be recognized.

Cargo and Passengers for Yokohama  
will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail  
Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the  
Company's Offices, Pusan Central, Ground  
Floor of Mosars Russell & Co.

H. J. H. TRIPP,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, January 8, 1884.

57

Occidental & Oriental Steam-  
ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS  
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED  
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND  
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,  
VIA  
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,  
AND  
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING  
STEAMERS.

THE S. S. OCEANIC will be despatched  
for San Francisco, via Yokohama, and  
Japan, on SATURDAY, the 20th January, at  
3 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama, with  
Steamers from Shanghai and Japan  
ports.

All Parcels should be marked to  
arrival in full; and same will be received at  
the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the  
day previous to sailing.

RETURN PASSENGERS.—Passengers, who  
have paid full fare, re-embarking at San  
Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa)  
within six months, will be allowed a discount  
of 20% from Return Fare; if re-embarking  
within one year, an allowance of 15% will  
be made from Return Fare.

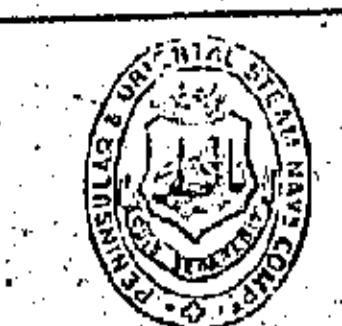
Optional Passage Orders, available for  
one year, will be issued at a discount of 25% from  
Return Fare. These discounts do not apply  
to Parcels for MEXICO.

H. J. H. TRIPP,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, January 10, 1884.

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Notices to Consignees.

## Mails.



STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, PENANG,  
COLOMBO, ADEN, MARSEILLES,  
MALTA, GIBRALTAR,  
BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE,  
AND LONDON;

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND  
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills  
of Lading for BATAVIA, THIENIAN  
GULF, PORTS, MARSEILLES,  
TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK  
AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY's Steamship  
TAKACHIBO MARU, Captain G. SCHWENZER,  
with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched  
from this port, LONDON, via BOMBAY  
and SUEZ CANAL, on TUESDAY, the  
22nd January, at 4 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until  
10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Parcels and Valuables (gold) at the Office  
until 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Ship and Valuables will be  
transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General  
Cargo for London will be conveyed  
via Bombay without transhipment, arriving  
one week later than by the ordinary direct  
route via Colombo.

For further Particulars, apply to the  
Company's Offices, Pusan Central, Ground  
Floor of Mosars Russell & Co.

H. J. H. TRIPP,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, January 12, 1884.

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Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "TAKACHIBO MARU," FROM  
KOBE AND NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company are  
prepared to Grant Policies on MARINE  
RISKS to all parts of the World, at current  
rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,  
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 12, 1884.

100

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COM-  
PANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company are  
prepared to grant Policies on MARINE  
RISKS to all parts of the World, at current  
rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,  
Agents, Hongkong.

Hongkong, November 5, 1883.

85

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF  
His Majesty King George the First,

A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company are  
prepared to grant Policies on MARINE  
RISKS to all parts of the World, at current  
rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,  
Agents, Hongkong.

Hongkong, January 12, 1884.

88

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM GLASGOW, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's S.S. TIGER, having ar-  
rived from the above Ports, Consignees of  
Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium—are  
being landed and stored at their risk at the  
Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be  
obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the  
18th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Tues-  
day the 22nd Instant, at Noon, will be  
subject to rent and landing

GARRAN F. Bolton, Marine Superintendent for the China Merchants' Company, at Shanghai, and Mr G. A. Butler, Foreign Agent for the same Company, who arrived here in the French Mail steamer *Oasis* left again with the same vessel for Shanghai to-day to resume their duties. Captain Bolton left Shanghai about March last for a holiday and to recruit his health.

This special correspondent of the *New York Herald* in Hongkong appears to have been somewhat misled as to the state of affairs in Tongking previous to the capture of Sontai, judging from the following telegram which is credited to him in the London papers:

"Hongkong, November 29.—Important news just received by me from Tongkin goes far to confirm my previous information, that the Chinese had evacuated Sonay and Bacninh. One of my correspondents sends word that the Chinese troops fled from Bacninh, being terrified by the appearance of the Turks from Algeria, whom they took to be demons. No soldiers remain to hold the fortresses, except a few genuine Black Flags."

If the Chinese evacuated Sontai they certainly reassembled there very speedily again in considerable numbers, seeing that just about a fortnight after the date of this telegram it cost the French between 300 and 400 troops to capture the approaches to the citadel. As a matter of fact we believe the Chinese never evacuated Sontai, or thought of doing so until they were attacked by Admiral Courbet's forces.

This is also the first we have heard of the Chinese flying from Bacninh, terrified by the appearance of the Turks, and we believe Admiral Courbet anticipates finding a more formidable enemy there than "a few genuine Black Flags." If the Chinese at Bacninh fight as obstinately as did the force which contested the advance of Admiral Courbet on Sontai, our idea is that the French will lose nearer a thousand than 300 troops before the tri-colour waves over the former fortifications.

In Hongkong we enjoy one advantage over home readers in perusing the English papers—we read them with a certain amount of knowledge of what has transpired for about six weeks after the articles engaging our attention were written. We read prognostications, for instance, and we know when we read them whether they have proved correct or otherwise.

THE tug *Heron*, having received extensive repairs of late, left Shanghai a day or two ago for the South. It is said that she has been sold to the French Government for \$14,000, who have purchased her to run on the Red River.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

THERE was an advertisement in a recent number of the *Toronto Mail* which would seem to suggest that skilled labour of some kind is not held in great esteem. After stating that a man is wanted for the dispensary who is practised in the making up of prescriptions and good at nursing patients, it goes on to say that he would be expected to make himself generally useful to the matron, to cultivate the grounds in connection with the institution, and attend to a cow! Jacks of all trades must surely be common in Canada.

THE *s.s. Ichang*, which arrived at Shanghai on the 11th instant from Ningpo, brought no particulars as to the *Suez*, which is said to have been beached in Shoal Bay, about 100 miles south of Ningpo. A great number of workmen were engaged on the night of the 10th instant at Shanghai in getting the *s.s. Tewoo* ready to proceed to sea, in order to render assistance to the *Suez*. The former vessel, after taking on board some 200 tons of coal, a good quantity of provisions, &c., also about one hundred coolies, to render every possible assistance to the *Suez*, left at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 11th for the place of the accident.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"A calculation has been made that of the 211 Rifle Volunteer Corps in Great Britain, 112 wear scarlet tunics, fifty-nine green uniforms, and forty grey uniforms, the latter, however, being of all shades called grey, from dead black to brilliant silver grey and drab. Scarlet is sure to be the universal colour, all arguments against it or not. 'Invisible' uniforms are generally not handsome, but the fact remains that troops exist, and are trained to be seen and felt, and not to be unseen and invisible except when they run away. Soldiers who want to be invisible should keep out of the field. Khaki has failed in India, and its adoption by our troops has been a great blow. Notwithstanding, good working dress is wanted for soldiers as well as for our civilian apprentices."—*Broad Arrow*.

KRUPP has just taken out a patent for a flat-headed projectile. This novel form has been given to it, with a view of preventing its glancing off on striking the armour-plate of a vessel at a great angle of inclination. The form has further been adopted with the object of penetrating a ship's armour below the water-line, an operation hitherto attended with but little success, owing to the pointed head of the shot. In order not to increase the loss of velocity, a point of wood or iron in the plate is attached, which, however, is immediately shattered, but at the same time, being filled with oil, which is to "grose," the projectile is said to increase its power of penetration. The invention is so ingenious that we shall be glad to hear of its being put to a practical test. It must not be forgotten, however, that flat-headed projectiles designed with this express object are no novelty."

The following address was presented to Dr. Manson by the residents of Amoy on his departure the other day from that port:—

Dear Sir,  
We, the undersigned, residents of Amoy, in bidding you farewell, desire to place on record our high appreciation of your talents, and character. Both in your professional, and private life, during your long residence at this port, your name has ever been associated with deeds that have justly earned the warm

gratitude of many, the confidence, and respect of all.

For ourselves, we can only regret your departure, but at the same time we would fain express our hope, that, in the larger sphere of usefulness open to you in Hongkong, your reputation may be still further increased, and that you may find opportunities for continuing your valuable scientific researches with well merited success.

We beg your acceptance of the accompanying purse, adding a request, that you will yourself select some moments of your connection with Amoy, and of the many friends you leave behind you.

With best wishes for the health, and happiness of yourself, and family.

JUNIOR have curious duties to perform in the Punjab. The Lahore paper tells us that the other day a man was committed to the Sessions for kidnapping a girl. It appeared that he had (like Jacob) contracted with the girl's father to serve him for seven years, on condition of receiving her in marriage at the end of the period. But he got tired of waiting, or walking, or both, and ran off with the girl. Obviously, there was no question of kidnapping in the case, and equally clearly, it was advisable to get them properly married. And to this, the father was willing to consent, if only the man's family would bebroth the girl's brother. This was agreed to on the same occasion, also ornamented his discourse with a little poetical quotation—from the Italian. We have evidently as good men here as Lord Mayor Fowler.

The Bishop was certainly not sparing in his logics of St. Joseph's College. I have no doubt myself that the College is doing a great deal of educational work among the Portuguese youth in the Colony, and that the money the managers of the institution receive under the grant-in-aid scheme is fairly earned. The grant of \$6,000 to the building fund will also, I believe, receive a commensurate return ultimately in the secular results of the education imparted at the college. At the same time I uphold the principle that the Government can best deal with sectarian establishments of this kind simply by paying for the secular results of the education afforded in them, without granting lump sums for work of a secular nature which it is assumed will be done in the future. While the Chinese, Parsees and others here may be willing to pay money, in the shape of taxes, for secular results of education in a Roman Catholic or Protestant institution, they may very naturally object to paying lump sums to encourage the establishment of sectarian or denominational institutions, whose great *raison d'être* is to inculcate particular dogmas or doctrines in which these taxpayers do not believe, and to which in fact they may have strong objections.

Many of the most intelligent men in these days do not favour the establishment of strictly denominational or sectarian educational establishments for the reason that they are strictly denominational or sectarian. They may wish to promote the spread of broad, Christian principles, but they see no good in imbuing and prejudicing children with the dogmas or tenets of the various sects; in short they look around, and, to which in fact they may have strong objections.

Mr. Guedes v. J. M. BABA.—\$275. Mr. D. Caldwell appeared for the plaintiff, and Dr. Ho Kai represented the defendant. This suit arose out of a transaction in shares, the plaintiff alleging that defendant had failed to take up 25 shares of the China Sugar Refining Company which he had purchased from plaintiff through Mr. M. S. Cohen. Defendant repudiated the contract. In opening the case for the plaintiff, Mr. Caldwell described his client as an adventurer and general—not shareholder. On the 28th September last the defendant purchased through Mr. M. S. Cohen, a share broker, 25 shares of the China Sugar Refining Company, at \$141 per share, to be taken delivery of and paid for on 31st December. Defendant failed to take delivery and the amount sued for was the difference between the sum realised on the shares and the sum for which defendant had contracted to purchase.

On the suggestion of his Lordship, the case was adjourned till the afternoon. When the case was called on the afternoon of Mr. Caldwell intimated that the parties had come to an agreement on the basis of a premium, not for the amount given by defendant and another. As, however, he could not get the note stamped this afternoon, he sent his Lordship not to dismiss the case but to allow it to stand over.

His Lordship said it could be withdrawn, on the understanding that it if was found necessary, it could be mentioned again.

This course was assented to by all parties.

J. M. Guedes v. J. M. BABA.—\$275. Mr. D. Caldwell appeared for the plaintiff, and Dr. Ho Kai represented the defendant. This suit arose out of a transaction in shares, the plaintiff alleging that defendant had failed to take up 25 shares of the China Sugar Refining Company which he had purchased from plaintiff through Mr. M. S. Cohen. Defendant repudiated the contract. In opening the case for the plaintiff, Mr. Caldwell described his client as an adventurer and general—not shareholder. On the 28th September last the defendant purchased through Mr. M. S. Cohen, a share broker, 25 shares of the China Sugar Refining Company, at \$141 per share, to be taken delivery of and paid for on 31st December. Defendant failed to take delivery and the amount sued for was the difference between the sum realised on the shares and the sum for which defendant had contracted to purchase.

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G. STAINFIELD v. S. SIN SIN.—\$295. Mr. D. Steinfield, who appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. G. A. Butler for the defendant. The plaintiff, who was a citizen of the United States, had a share in a steamship trading on the New Zealand coast. The night of September 10, 1883, he was on board the steamer when she was struck by a gale, and, after visiting several portions of China, and other parts, Mr. Sin Sin, who was then a clerk in Messrs. Stephen and Holmes' office, had some conversation regarding the sale of the property. It was found at that time that \$33,000 could not be obtained, and, after going backwards, and forwards to Mr. Steinfield several times, Mr. Armstrong offered to pay him \$30,000. Ultimately, it was sold to defendant and Mr. Wong Chuk Lam, of the Surveyor General's Department, for \$29,500, defendant and his partner agreeing to pay one per cent. commission to plaintiff. Defendant and his partner were unable to complete the transaction, and had to pay to Mr. Dorabjee \$9,500 to get off the property, so that Mr. Dorabjee took back the property.

His Lordship said it was very satisfactory to Mr. Steinfield that he was willing to accept \$9,500 for nothing; that was very satisfactory to Mr. Steinfield, then gave his evidence.

Besides corroborating the statements made by Mr. Dunn, Mr. Steinfield said defendant agreed, after many delays, to pay him \$100 and he agreed to accept it. It was never paid, however, and he was afterwards offered \$50, which he refused to accept.

The defence was in effect that defendant had never agreed to pay plaintiff any commission, that it was the custom that the vendor paid the broker's commission unless under special agreement to the contrary, and that it was only after plaintiff could not get his commission from Mr. Dorabjee that he came to defendant. Defendant said plaintiff had called at Mr. Ewen's office one day in 1882, saying he intended to take proceedings against Mr. Dorabjee. He also said he was willing to accept \$100, but defendant made no offer, as he had not agreed to pay him anything. Mr. Ewen had agreed, on his (defendant's) behalf to pay \$900, but did so on the understanding that it did not prejudice the case.

His Lordship reserved judgment.

Police Intelligence. (Before A. G. Wix, Esq.) Wednesday, Jan. 16.

On Achu was sent to prison for two months with hard labour for stealing a quantity of clothing, value \$21.00. Defendant introduced himself to the court, and where some carpenters were sleeping at 1 o'clock this morning, and removed a portion of their clothing, which he put on. At this time one of the sleepers woke up and asked who was there, when Mr. Wix made off. He was pursued by the carpenters who failed to catch him. Mr. Wix, however, was stopped by a constable in Robinson Road.

Lai Achu charged before the Court this morning was before Gool Mahomed with something to say on the other point which

#### NOTES BY THE WAY.

There is a common superstition that misfortune is generally followed by two others. Like the "secret, black and midnight hag," otherwise the witches, in Macbeth, misfortune come in triplets. Three the brindled cat hath mewed, and since you have had to chronicle serious mishaps to local shipping within the three weeks commencing on Christmas Eve. The *Albion* was unfortunate enough to be the first to come to grief; the *Hessequa* followed, and lastly the *Suez* appears, not to have been wrecked it is true, but to have got into trouble of some kind. It is to be hoped she has not sustained any serious damage, and that, now we have had the three misfortunes in coasting steamers, we shall go through the present year without another start in misfortune being made.

A friend who has no faith in the superstition about thirteen sitting down to dinner, thinks, however, the thirteenth guest would be most unfortunate if there was only dinner for twelve.

Walking the other day in a Westerly direction I could hardly help noticing a servant who seemed to be on the watch for the police. A constable happened to be passing along some distance behind me—a circumstance which probably accounted for my noticing these scoundrels of gamblers.

A few hurried ejaculations would be heard as the constable was sighted and a man would disappear into a doorway, or up a by-street; in one instance I saw a little gambling party in the street dissolve, players and apparatus, with remarkable rapidity.

Would that the Chairman of the Sanitary Commission here was in as happy a position as the Chairman of the Hampshire Vestry, who was presented last month with a pair of white kid gloves because there had been no complaints of nuisance during the previous fortnight. The civilized portion of this community has one unceasing and most dismal complaint—the greater portion of the Colony, where the Chinaman most do congregate, is a monster nuisance, and the general squalor of the place, or rather the want of it, is another.

I saw Sir George Bowen ride off another Latin quotation in his speech at the Prize Distribution at St. Joseph's College the other day. He will become a terror to the local reporters if he goes on in this way. Bishop Raimondi, who rang his tropes so eloquently on the same occasion, also ornamented his discourse with a little poetical quotation—from the Italian. We have evidently as good men here as Lord Mayor Fowler.

The Bishop was certainly not sparing in his logics of St. Joseph's College. I have no doubt myself that the College is doing a great deal of educational work among the Portuguese youth in the Colony, and that the money the managers of the institution receive under the grant-in-aid scheme is fairly earned. The grant of \$6,000 to the building fund will also, I believe, receive a commensurate return ultimately in the secular results of the education imparted at the college. At the same time I uphold the principle that the Government can best deal with sectarian establishments of this kind simply by paying for the secular results of the education afforded in them, without granting lump sums for work of a secular nature which it is assumed will be done in the future. While the Chinese, Parsees and others here may be willing to pay money, in the shape of taxes, for secular results of education in a Roman Catholic or Protestant institution, they may very naturally object to paying lump sums to encourage the establishment of sectarian or denominational institutions, whose great *raison d'être* is to inculcate particular dogmas or doctrines in which these taxpayers do not believe, and to which in fact they may have strong objections.

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I got hold of an interesting book the other day, called "Don't"—an American publication. I should say it is a libel upon the American people. For instance, these are a few of the breaches of propriety, which the readers of the book are cautioned against committing:—

A. F. SOARES v. J. M. BABA.—\$105. Immediately after hearing of the preceding case had been concluded, Mr. Goldwell said he appeared for Mr. A. F. J. Soares, who claimed from Mr. J. M. BABA, the sum of \$165, as commission on shares transactions. Mr. Goldwell said the locality of the transaction was on the 28th September, at \$141 on 31st Dec. There is not much profit there.

Mr. Guedes—Yes.

Dr. Ho Kai—Without a finding that the bargain was a time bargain, I think it is needless for me to argue to the court as to whether the transaction was a gambling one.

His Lordship—What has that got to do with it?

Dr. Ho Kai—In a bond-like transaction it is usual to put down the numbers of the shares.

His Lordship—I don't think it is necessary.

Dr. Ho Kai—I should like to hear the evidence of an expert on the subject.

Some further conversation took place on the subject of enumerating the numbers, during which his Lordship said it was not necessary to state the numbers under the Stock Exchange rules.

His Lordship afterwards recalled Mr. Guedes, and said to that gentleman—I know it if you make it out to be a profitable transaction to sell shares which you can get \$140 cash for on the 28th September, for \$141 on 31st Dec. There is not much profit there.

Mr. Guedes—I might not have got \$140. It might have been less.

After making some calculations, His Lordship—Then you received for the use of

Mr. Guedes—\$140. I cannot tell what effect would be produced by chilled shot in the case of a shotgun, but so far as my experiments in firing at targets have gone, no differences between the two types of shot have been shown. I have therefore excluded the results of these experiments from the particular below. My first experiments made at a target ten feet square, which I had deemed to be ample, in which I soon had reasons to conclude was not large enough. I therefore put up an iron one, 20 ft. square. To ensure accuracy as to conditions, I had the cartridges all made at one time, and each kind contained 14oz. No. 6 Newcastle chilled shot and four wads. Those with ordinary gunpowder were charged with 3 drachms of Courtis and Harvey's "No. 4 grain," and those with wood powder with 42 drachms of "Schulz's

But I'm an o'er the M—hm! it's no's nice word.

When printed on paper, it's perfect absurd! As, if you're o'er lazy to open your mouth, Just hand ye your tongue and say nothing ava!

But never say, M—hm!

That dash-like word, M—hm!

It's ten times more vulgar than even bray Aye!

A friend who has no faith in the superstition about thirteen sitting down to dinner, thinks, however, the thirteenth guest would be most unfortunate if there was only dinner for twelve.

There is a common superstition that misfortune is generally followed by two others. Like the "secret, black and midnight hag," otherwise the witches, in Macbeth, misfortune come in triplets. Three the brindled cat hath mewed, and since you have had to chronicle serious mishaps to local shipping within the three weeks commencing on Christmas Eve. The *Albion* was unfortunate enough to be the first to come to grief; the *Hessequa* followed, and lastly the *Suez* appears, not to have been wrecked it is true, but to have got into trouble of some kind. It is to be hoped she has not sustained any serious damage, and that, now we have had the three misfortunes in coasting steamers, we shall go through the present year without another start in misfortune being made.

A friend who has no faith in the superstition about thirteen sitting down to dinner, thinks, however, the thirteenth guest would be most unfortunate if there was only dinner for twelve.

Walking the other day in a Westerly direction I could hardly help noticing a servant who seemed to be on the watch for the police. A constable happened to be passing along some distance behind me—a circumstance which probably accounted for my noticing these scoundrels of gamblers.

A friend who has no faith in the superstition about thirteen sitting down to dinner, thinks, however, the thirteenth guest would be most unfortunate if there was only dinner for twelve.

## THE CHINA REVIEW.

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY,

TENTH YEAR.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese caused by the discontinuance of "Notes and Queries on China and Japan," has reached its Twelfth Volume. The Review discusses those topics which are important in the minds of students of the Far East, and about which every intelligent man connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring true and accurate information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Articles. The Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

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## Ger. bge.

## Hilda

## Ger. bge.

## Hilda Maria

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## Johns Coal

## Brit. bge.

## Loo Yih

## Brit. bge.

## Louise

## Brit. bge.

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## Brit. bge.

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